

OUR STATESMEN.

(Continued from page 1.)

twenty-four hours which sovereign to obey. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, made a gallant fight in the committee for the income tax, and to him has been assigned the preparation of a bill to provide for the collection of the tax. Mr. Bryan says there will need be but a trifling increase in clerical force, as the collectors of internal revenue whose offices are established in all the states will be available. No effort on the part of the people in the way of petition should be spared to compel congress to enact this law.

**

THE WILSON BILL.

Around this great partisan humbug the chief volume of talk will rage for the most of the session. The ways and means committee has been at its wit's end to fix over their tariff bill so as to make it a little different from the McKinley bill. It will be the burlesque of all the ages if the democrats restore the duty on sugar, as has been talked of in committee. Surely no one can charge democracy with large-sized hankering after British free trade should they restore a tax which McKinleyism had taken off one of the essentials.

**

SENATOR PEPPER'S GREAT SPEECH.

On December 18 Senator Pepper introduced a bill which might and should have become a law inside of a week. The purpose of the bill was to afford immediate relief to the destitute and unemployed. The secretary of the treasury was authorized and required to deliver to the legally constituted authorities of each state as should apply a fund to be used for the relief and employment of the helpless poor; this fund was to be provided from the silver dollars now in the treasury not covered by certificates outstanding, also the silver bullion now lying idle in the treasury vaults. Sixty-three million dollars was the entire amount called for. Upon this bill Senator Pepper made one of the most forcible, sensible, practical and withal pathetic speeches ever made in the United States senate. He gave a startling array of facts, showing the appalling condition of citizens of our great country. No possible point showing the entire feasibility of the bill was left uncovered, the case was made so plain. Here were the needy and suffering millions. Here lying useless and piled ceiling high were the silver dollars and the bullion waiting to be coined. Here in session was the law-making body in whose power it lay to rescue human beings and to "promote the general welfare" as they were bound by their sacred oath of office under the constitution of the United States to do. Easy, simple, plain path of duty. There was no possible risk to run, no loss to any human being, no "flat" money in the case, nothing but good, honest silver dollars set free from their wicked incarceration in the prison vaults of the U. S. Treasury and given leave to go forth on a glad mission of succor to millions of hungry, sick, famishing and helpless men, women and poor little children. Can any man on this continent rise and tell why this bill of our good, true, Populist senator should not have been acted upon immediately? Did this wise and just bill and the sensible and humane speech of Senator Pepper's call forth any comment in the senate? Not one word. It was simply referred to a committee, where it will sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

TALBERT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Representative Talbert introduced a bill to provide for the issuance of suffi-

cient non-interest bearing, legal tender government notes to increase the circulating medium of the country \$30 per capita. Mr. Talbert made a splendid speech in support of his bill. The gold bugs of the house sought to harrass during his speech and to force him to declare that his bill was a Populist measure. Mr. Talbert stoutly insisted that his bill was constitutional, based upon the bedrock principles of Jacksonian democracy, and that it was demanded by the people of his state, who intend to have a change in the financial system or know the reason why. South Carolina will never go gold-bug democracy again.

**

SENATOR STEWART.

No man in the United States has had better opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with all the intricacies of finance than Senator Stewart. Hence the epithets "ignoramus" or "crazy flatist" cannot be hurled at him by the wise republican editors of Kansas. I, therefore, commend to them the following from the senator's recent speech: "If silver cannot be remonetized the interests of the human race require the speedy demonetization of gold and the substitution of some other kind of money of sufficient volume to maintain the equity of contracts, supply the necessities of the people for money, and prevent inevitable disaster." The senator's declaration in favor of the demonetization of gold and the establishment of a great American system of finance will also take away from republican editors their silly charge that his fight for silver was a personal and selfish matter.

**

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The above mentioned has remained stolidly indifferent to all of the appeals for the thousands of suffering poor in this city. Numbers of business men have contributed up in the hundreds each; one man gave \$1000. Every church and society of nearly every description has been active and taxed to the utmost for weeks to relieve the pressing want. Governor Pennoyer's letter addressed to the President should have moved a heart of stone; yet, instead of giving it the least notice, Grover went off down the Potomac on a duck hunt, and went in a United States vessel at that, at the expense of the nation. Oh, great hearted Abraham Lincoln, thou wouldst not turn a deaf ear to the cry of a distressed people. Will it ever again be an honor to be president of the United States?

ANNIE L. DIGGS.

Good For Forrest.

Frank R. Forrest, who is doing special missionary work for THE ADVOCATE, the local papers and the cause of reform in general, seems to have made a great success in western Kansas wherever there has been a committee to help him get up meetings. All he wants is the people to talk to, and he will do the rest. The News City Echo, speaking of a meeting held there on the 6th, says:

Frank Forrest of Topeka, the orator of the occasion, although young in years, is well advanced in the doctrines and principles of the People's party. He is a good talker and knows just what to talk about, and for almost two hours he expounded the gospel of truth and righteousness from a Populist standpoint to an attentive audience. The boy orator, as he is called, gave general satisfaction while here in the county and many are the compliments we have heard for him, such as if he is the boy, what will the old man be?

Send for an ADVOCATE subscription placard to hang in your store or office.

Dutton House, Topeka, Kas., \$1.25-\$1.50 per day

State Federation of Labor.

The fifth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor was held in Leavenworth, January 1 and 2. The organization is composed of representatives from the different trades unions of the state.

President Ives made a report in which he criticised Judge Reed's decision declaring the eight hour law unconstitutional, and denounced the present labor commissioner of the state. He also criticised the governor for the appointment of Commissioner Todd. The convention endorsed the report and added resolutions emphatically denouncing the appointment of Todd. The force of these actions is destroyed by the fact that President Ives had been a persistent candidate for the position of labor commissioner.

The most important action of the convention was the endorsement of the declaration of principles adopted by the National Federation in Chicago last month, as shown in the resolutions printed below. The president also recommended the reform measure known as the single tax on land, and the appointment of a statistician. Several important changes were made in the constitution.

The following officers were elected:

President, Wm. A. Dodge, of Leavenworth; first vice president, L. A. Hart, Kansas City, Kas.; second vice president, W. A. Snyder, Topeka; secretary, J. G. Samuelson, Topeka; treasurer, P. E. Cook, Topeka.

Council—H. Kinsale, Leavenworth; F. L. Whitaker, Topeka; O. O. Falk, Leavenworth; L. H. Wagner, Leavenworth; H. M. Ives, Topeka.

Legislative committee—H. M. Ives, Topeka; J. G. Samuelson, Topeka; W. A. Snyder, Topeka; J. H. Noble, Leavenworth; J. F. O'Conner, Leavenworth; L. A. Hart, Kansas City, Kas.; August O. Nyman, Wichita.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The delegates of the American Federation of Labor, the greatest labor organization on the continent, assembled in convention at Chicago, December 11 16; and

WHEREAS, We believe in all the principles, political or otherwise, adopted by said convention for furthering the interests of trades unions and laboring classes; be it

Resolved, That we adopt the following: First, compulsory education. Second direct legislation. Third, a legal eight-hour work day. Fourth, sanitary inspection of work shop, home and mine. Fifth, liability of employer for injury to health, life or body to employee. Sixth, the abolition of contract labor in all public work. Seventh, the abolition of the sweating system. Eighth, the municipal ownership of street car, gas, and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power. Ninth, the nationalization of telegraph, telephone, railroad and mines. Tenth, the collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution. Eleventh, the principle of referendum in all legislation.

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor demand the immediate removal of J. F. Todd, labor commissioner, and that a representative trades union man be appointed labor commissioner.

That Board of Charities.

The latest Mrs. Lease sensation has about worn itself out. On application of Mrs. Lease's attorneys Chief Justice Horton granted an injunction restraining J. W. Freeborn from acting as a member of the board, the position to which Governor Leawelling had appointed him. Previous to the serving of this writ the board met at Olathe on Tuesday and Mrs. Lease was present. A. A. Stewart, of Manhattan, was installed as superintendent of the institution. The board was then re-organized

with Mr. Householder as chairman. Mr. Freeborn was also present but did not exercise any authority.

A motion to dissolve the injunction is pending in the supreme court and will probably be heard by the whole court next Saturday. In the meantime the sensational talk made by some of the interested parties having subsided, the public can take a little rest and decide whether it would not be just as well if there was no board of charities.

Nothing But Avarice.

It was not enough for the Topeka State Journal to write an article within the secret conclaves of its own office, based upon a conversation had with Secretary of State Osborn, and publish it without his knowledge or consent, and notwithstanding that neither the reporter nor the publisher of the article were arrested for the offense (who, under the law were the criminals, if there were any), that paper must slur the secretary all along for its own diabolical work, and when an appeal was taken to the supreme court and the secretary needed four copies of the Journal, for filing in the case, containing said article, he was charged 75 cents, or nearly 20 cents per copy for them. Yet there is no politics or party hatred (?) in this case.—Topeka Daily Press.

Hard Times and Pianos.

"Should I buy a piano in these hard times?"

Certainly you should. Times are hard, prices are low and pianos were never before as good as now—we Americans excel ourselves year after year in making pianos and organs—and you can get one now at almost your own price and terms. Everybody is getting them and if you haven't one you can't get one too soon. Send to the Marshal & Smith Piano Co. and get one of their fine instruments. They are one of the oldest of the piano and organ makers and the most liberal of them all. Your money is well invested when you buy one of their pianos or organs. Their address is The Marshal & Smith Piano Co., 232 East 21st Street, New York.

Texas Wants You—You Want Texas.

If you like May weather in winter, apply to nearest agent of Santa Fe route. He will supply it in thirty-six hours. It is done by buying a ticket to Galveston or Houston. Perhaps less expensive than staying at home, because a big coal bill is saved.

Regular winter tourist tickets can be bought any day, but special excursions will be run the second Tuesday of each month from a limited territory to all points in Texas.

The excursion fare? Cheap enough—a little over a cent a mile; tickets good thirty days, with stop overs southbound.

The Gulf coast of Texas is a charming resort for invalids who don't like zero weather. Big attractions also for home-seekers; twenty acres of land there planted in pears nets the owner \$6,000 each year after orchard is established. Strawberries and grapes also profitably raised.

Talk it over with agent Santa Fe route or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WART & TRUAX,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KIRMAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.